

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2260.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$50,000.

Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT.
Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange,
Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for
Collection, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS OF the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$50 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors may not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BONDIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLMES, Esq. L. POESCHNER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, 20th May, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
Special Cars may be obtained on application
to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BEGINNING ON
MONDAY,
THE 10th INSTANT.

OF all GOODS liable to deterioration from dampness arising from the recent flooding.
25 % TO 50 % REDUCTION FOR CASH ONLY.
200 Pairs of English and French BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, formerly sold at from
\$5.00 to \$7.50, now for \$2.50 to \$1.50.

GENTS UNDER-VESTS,
SOX, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, SCARFS, TIES,
HATS, TRAVELLING RUGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

NOTE.
These Goods have not been damaged by water.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.)
Hongkong, 7th June, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCOS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

FRESH TOBACCOS.

Richmond Gem Curly Cut.
Mixture.
Old Rip.
Wills' Three Castles.
Wills' Bristol Bird's Eye.
Cope's Golden Cloud.
Yarborough's Golden Rain.
Happy Thought.
Dollar Brand.
Golden Eagle.
Star Mixture.

FRESH CIGARETTES.

Sweet Caporals.
Kinney's Straight Cuts.
Little Beauties.
Richmond Straight Cut.
Virginia Brights.
Duke's Camco.
Kinney's Special Favourites.
Straight Cut.
Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.
Sweet Caporals Selected.
Kinney's Half Caporals.

SWEET CAPORALS.

MANILA CIGARS.
Regalia Britannica—Media Regalia—Flor de Prensados.
Cilindros—Princes—Caprichos—Princesses.
Exquisitos—Non Plus ultra—Reina Victoria.
Regias—Regalia Imperial—Regalia Oriental.
A large assortment of Meerschaum, Brin Ront and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber
Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Russia, Morocco and Calf Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and every
description of Smoker's Requisites.
Hongkong, 21st May '89.

FOR SALE, NEW SADDLERY.

POLO SADDLES.
POLO BITS.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE BRIDLES.
MARTING LINES.
SINGLES.
BODDY ROLLERS.
WHIPS, SPURS, HARNESS, REINS, SADDLE CLOTHS
AND
STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
PIANOS FOR SALE
ON HIRE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LATE STORM EFFECTS.

W. BREWER.

HAS NOW FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL PARTS OF THE COLONY
MARKED BY THE LATE FLOODS.

W. BREWER,
CHEAP PRINTING OFFICE,
Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th June 1889.

**HALL & HOLTZ C. CO.,
LIMITED.**

SUMMER SALE.

NOW PROCEEDING.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Drawing Room Suites in Silk, Plush, and Tapestries. Bedroom Suites in Solid Teak. Dining
Room, Easy, and other Chairs. Solid Teak Sideboards and Dining Tables, all sizes. Over-
mantels of every description, Japanese Screens, Japanese and other Cabinets, and Fancy Cabinet
Goods of all kinds: Single and Double Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet
Sets, Hink's Patent Duplex Lamps, Patent Filters, 1,550 pairs Lace and Madras Curtains, and about
50 Oil Paintings, and other Pictures.

AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

**HALL & HOLTZ C. CO.,
LIMITED.**

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889.

Auctions.

NOTICE.

SALE OF R. B. LOT No. 61.

THE date for Sale of this Lot is altered from
the 17th June to MONDAY, the 24th
June, at 5 P.M.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE
BUILDING SITES AT
THE PEAK.

Mr. G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
will sell by Auction on the site,
ON

MONDAY,

the 24th June, 1889, at 5 P.M.

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES
KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL
BUILDING LOT No. 61.

THIS Property is within a few minutes walk
of the Tramway and has been divided
into Sections of an average area of 5,000
square feet to meet a present and increasing
demand for ECONOMIC BUILD-
ING SITES.

The whole of the Earth work and retaining
walls have been completed and the sites
PREPARED FOR BUILDING in the
most approved manner, and the whole
now forms one of the most desirable sites
at the Peak.

Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the
fullest information can be obtained upon
application to

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors,
35, Queen's Road;

Mr. W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK,
C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
3, Beaconsfield Arcade;

OR
TO THE AUCTIONEER,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT,
&c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, the latter part
of June, 1889, on a day to be named hereafter,
at the Machinery Store in the occupation of
Messrs. J. W. CROKER & Co., at Bowington
Canal.

The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT,
Comprising:—One HORIZONTAL ENGINE
of 13 H.P. One VERTICAL ENGINE of 4
H.P. One BOILER 7 feet, by 3 feet 6 inches,
Four GAPE LATHES assorted sizes up to 15
feet length of bed, SCREWING, DRILLING,
PUNCHING, and SHEARING, SLOTTING,
and ROLLING MACHINES. PLANING
MACHINES, STEAM HAMMER, CRANES,
SHEARLINGS, SHAFING, and BELTING,
ANVILS, VICES, BENCHES, WINCHES
and FORGES, SUNDRY MACHINERY and
PLANT, etc.

BAR and ROD IRON, BOILERTUBES,
OLD BOILERS, etc., etc.

One IRON STEAM LAUNCH.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars, apply to

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

Consignees.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"CITY OF NEW YORK."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA,"
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA,
AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery of their
Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above,
on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,
Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement
offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"

will leave for the above places on or about
TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT,
Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BRINDISI"

will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the
17th inst., at 3 P.M. This vessel is disconnected
from the Mail services, but has excellent accom-
modation for a limited number of through pas-
sengers (First Saloon only) at specially reduced
rates. Electric Light throughout the steamer.
Deck cabins (two berths). Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY,
the 18th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"MORAY."

Captain Duncan, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accom-
modation, specially constructed to meet the
requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK."

J. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched
as above on or about the 17th June.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA"

will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer,
which is situated amidships upon the upper
deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

BOMBAY, ADEN, HOEDEIDAH,
MASSAUA, SUAKIM, YEDDAH, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE
AND VENICE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEBANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ELEKTRA."

Captain A. Luedich, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON.

For further particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"ABERDEEN,"

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above
Port, on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. L. American Ship

"AGENOR,"

Frost, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A. I. L. American Ship

"CONQUEROR,"

Frost, Master, shortly expected, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to,
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship

"TITAN."

C. H. Allen, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

Balliey, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES AND STEAMERS.

THE British Steamer

"ABYSSINIA"

1,651 Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY,
the 20th June, at NOON.

To be followed by the S. S. "BATAVIA" on
the 4th July and S. S. "PORT AUGUSTA" on
the 18th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship
Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

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Intimations.

DAKIN'S
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE. Cleanses the Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

50 Cents per Jar.
DAKIN'S
INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.
Surpasses all other Dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of the Hair after application.

\$1 per Case.
DAKIN'S
ROSE HAIR OIL.
A delicately scented and elegant Hair Dressing with all the Colour and Odour of Red Rose Petals.

Per Bottle, 50 Cents and \$1.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

FOR HOT CLIMATES.

WATSON'S
EFFERVESCENT SALINE.
An effervescent preparation, forming when mixed with water a cooling and refreshing beverage, pleasant to the taste, and invaluable for maintaining the system in a healthy and natural condition.

It relieves Bilious Headaches, Feverishness, and Indigestion, and is especially recommended for sluggish and inactive Liver, Heartburn, Acidity, Scourge Eruptions, and Blisters on the Skin, &c.

It is an excellent Aperient, and forms a capital substitute for Saline Powders.

In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

WATSON'S
PURE
FRUIT CORDIALS

PREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST SELECTED FRUIT. MAKE DELICIOUS SUMMER BEVERAGES.

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, DAMSON, BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT, ORANGE, PLUM, PINEAPPLE, MORELLO CHERRY, LIME FRUIT, &c.

Price, 75 Cents per bottle.

WATSON'S
SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT
MAGNESIA

When the body is in a heated or feverish condition, this preparation will be found most useful, as it tends to produce a slight moisture in the skin, and cool the system generally.

It makes an agreeable Saline Draught, Antacid and mildly Aperient, preferable to any other Saline or Febrifuge.

In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

CAUTION.—Being prepared expressly for Hot Climates, parties requiring the same are advised to be particular to order WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, MANY SO-CALLED similar preparations being acid and irritating to the Stomach and Bowels.

'SALT REGAL'
A NEW & MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

For the Prevention and Cure of
FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.

A Favorite Remedy at Home and Abroad.

An effervescent White Powder lately discovered which changes colour and develops OZONE—the principle of life.

Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in impure water, and directly affects Worms and Parasites in the system.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
May, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, June 15th.

The report of the Suez Canal Company shows a profit of thirty-six millions of francs.

[These figures show an available dividend of 90 francs per share, the capital of the Company being made up of four hundred thousand shares.]

The dividends from 1885 have been respectively 85-40, 75-35, and 78-22 per share.

MR. GLADSTONE.

June 6th.

Mr. Gladstone is on a political tour through the Western counties.

At Southampton, where he received an ovation, he said that from the results of the bye elections he predicted that at the next general election his party will gain one hundred seats.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

June 12th.

Letters from Mr. Stanley, dated Victoria Nyanza 2nd December, state that he has rejoined Emin Pasha.

THE BOULANGISTS AND THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

A stormy discussion has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, the Boulangists inveighing against the arrests. M. Constans, in reply, asserted that the Government would not tolerate such factious agitation any longer.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*)
THE DEATH OF M. RICHAUD.

PARIS, June 5th.

M. Richaud died of cholera on the *Caladenia*, between Singapore and Colombo. He was buried at sea.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There will be a meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m.

EX-KING MILAN is said to be able to speak German, French and English, but he can be mean in every language under the sun.

THE steamship *Tuerton*, which left here on Tuesday for Shanghai with a cargo of kerosene, put back to-day, her machinery having broken down.

DR. DOBERCK, in his weather report to-day, surmises that the cause of the fall of the barometer in south-eastern China is a typhoon to the east of Formosa, coming this way.

THE greatest length of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the parallel of 42 degrees, is 2768 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Point Isabel, Tex., to the northern boundary near Pembina, 1611 miles.

AN otherwise uninteresting recent debate (among the members of a British learned society) on "tight lacing" was lived up by a remark of Dr. Hoyle that "no woman regarded herself as properly dressed unless she felt a little uncomfortable."

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

MR. ALEXANDER MENZIES, a gentleman well known in connection with planting interests in Borneo and Sumatra, died the other day at Sandakan, British North Borneo, of inflammation of the stomach. The deceased was about 41 years of age.

"If I knock three times on the coffin lid during the church service you must let me out," said James Dalley of Providence, as he was nearing his end the other day. Everybody waited and listened, but James did not signal, and the burial went on. If he forgot it the fault was his own.

A JAVA paper cheerfully informs us that the galleys at Batavia have been newly painted, and furnished preparatory to being sent to Bantam in readiness for the coming executions there. More than 100 rebels (?) now lie under sentence of death for alleged insurrection and murder in that province.

"I saw at once," said a physician who had been called in consultation, "Dr. Pellet's diagnosis was wrong, but as he was in charge of the case, of course it wouldn't do for me to interfere."

"Did the patient die?" "Oh, yes; died of pre-forgotten courtesy," a very common and fatal disease.

THE values of rare gems are stated as follows:—Opal is worth \$15 to \$40 per carat.

Cat's eye is worth \$15 to \$50 a carat.

Oriental ruby is worth \$100 per carat.

Emerald is worth \$50 to \$200 per carat.

A diamond is worth \$50 to \$100 per carat.

A sapphire is worth \$100 to \$150 per carat.

HERE is the latest "corner." Four banking institutions in Java—the Factory, the Chartered Bank, the Hongkong, and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank—have, so says the *Lacemat*, combined to buy up, as much as possible, bills from exporters, so as to control the market against other buyers.

A LONDON corpse was recently in the unique position of having two coffins provided for its reception:—the corpse's executor supplied one and deceased's brother the other. There was much feeling displayed between the two over the matter, which eventually found its way before a magistrate, who decided in favour of the executor's coffin on all the issues.

LATEST news from Deli is to the effect that an interpreter for the Chinese language named Hotink has been despatched by the Dutch Government to Swatara to devise measures for facilitating Chinese coolie immigration from there to Deli. It is said to have taken the planters in Deli a long time to arouse the Government to a sense of the advantages attending such a step.

THE *Englishman* states that the result of the opium weighments shows that Beral will yield only half the estimated produce this year. Behar makes only 17,500 chests instead of 35,500, and it is the same story from Benares. Rail and drought have destroyed the crops. It is to be feared that the Budget estimate of Rs. 8,650,000 is hardly likely to be realised, though a rise in price may be reckoned on to partly fill the gap.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Deli Courant*, writing from British North Borneo, draws a dark picture of the outlook there. For instance, he says that lately, from four to six months at a stretch, Kudat and Marudja Bay have hardly had any satisfactory Government supervision. In the latter district, the desertion of coolies from estates is common enough. When they happen to be caught, a rare case of the lightness of their punishment and their easy life in the prison tender the penalty anything but deterrent.

SAYS the *Strait Times* of the 7th inst.—An English engineer named F.A. Hitchcock, who, for shooting and wounding one C. plain Anderson in Bangkok recently, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in Singapore by the British Consular Court at Bangkok, arrived in the steamship *Medusa* on Wednesday afternoon to undergo the term of imprisonment in the gaol here. According to the *Bangkok Times*, the behaviour of the prisoner during the trial was such as to give the impression that there might be a doubt as to his sanity.

GOVERNOR CREAGH, of British North Borneo, held a *durbars* at Government House, Sandakan, on the 25th ult., at which about 150 native chiefs were present. Some sports followed the *durbars*, during the progress of which one of the spectators a Bagas became excited, drew his parang, and commenced to run amok.

After inflicting several severe cuts on the face of Mr. R. Little, and wounding a couple of Sikhs, the maniac's career was stopped by the Sergeant-Major of the Sikhs, who disarmed him with a stick and he was then put in irons.

THE *Courier d'Haiphong*, in an obituary notice of M. Richaud, who died of cholera on the 31st May, on board the *Caladenia*, when on way home in response to recall by the French Government, says:—Himself one of the people, he had risen rapidly, by his own merit, to the most exalted situations; Inspector of Marine, Governor of French India, Governor of Réunion, Resident-General of Tonkin and Annam; and, lastly, Governor-General of Indo-China. The moment to criticise his works has not yet come. His name will live long in Annam and Tonkin, attached as it is to so many important reforms. Among these are the organisation of the municipalities, elections of Chambers of Commerce, the extensions of the French concessions in Hanoi, Haiphong, and Tourane, the loss of a hundred millions francs, and the construction of the network of railways throughout the country. He is dead; at the door of the Indo-China he loved so well.

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

TWO days ago a Mauritius sailor on the barque *Spinaway*, lying off Wanchai, was on a plank, scraping the side, when he fell into the water. The boatman saw it, but could not swim—neither could any body else aboard, for the matter of that—and threw him a rope, which he missed. Some man-of-war's men found the body to-day, and towed it ashore with a half-hitch on its leg.

A GOOD story of the London County Council was recently going the round of the clubs in London. It may be true or not. The scene is laid in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, and two County Councillors are the *dramatis personae*. The rest must be given in dramatic form. First Councillor: "The Council is very bad here!" Second ditto (sniffing): "Indeed I don't smell anything!"

THE Selama Tin Mining shares have been allotted. We understand that Mr. C. Inchbald, of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Mr. W. Wotton, and Mr. D. Gillies are the Directors; and that the Hon. C. P. Chater will join the Board shortly. Work will soon commence on the tin lode discovered by Mr. Hooper. The shares are \$3 fully paid up, but only \$2 per share are required for the present.

THREE hundred miles an hour is the proposed speed for the electric postal railroad of the future. An experimental line has been erected at Laurel, twenty miles from Baltimore. A compressed air pneumatic tube and an ordinary railroad carries a miniature train of two cars solely for mails and light parcels, without any attendance. The road has three rails, one above the car for carrying the current, and two below which carry the cars. The cars are built of sheet iron, and are 2 ft. square and 1 ft. long. Speed will be regulated and power or brakes applied by electricity solely. If the experiment at Laurel succeeds, it is stated that similar roads will be laid between Baltimore and Washington and elsewhere.

THE new cellular clothing now coming into use in England is said to be a success. It is woven out of the same materials as the common weaves of cloth, being simply, as its name indicates, closely woven into cells. The network of which is covered over with a thin fluff. Its porous quality allows the slow passing of the outside and inside air, giving time for the outside air to become of the same temperature as the body, obviating all danger of catching cold and allowing vapors continually exhaled by the body to pass off, thus contributing toward health and cleanliness. The common objection to cotton clothing—that it is productive of chills and colds—is removed if woven in this manner, and the invention can certainly be said to be strictly in accordance with hygienic and scientific principles.

WHAT can be the *Strait Times* motive in publishing "slush" like this?—Mr. S. L. Thornton, Acting Senior Magistrate, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for the purpose of proceeding to Malacca, there to enjoy a well-deserved rest of three or four days. The work in the Senior Court has been very heavy of late, and in the manner in which Mr. Thornton has dispensed justice has given much satisfaction.

It would be interesting to know whether the persons who were so thoroughly satisfied with this excellent magistrate's supreme decisions were the unfortunate sent to gaol, the prosecutors, or merely the editorial "we" of our contemporary. A newspaper must be hard up for an item of news when it can't allow a magistrate to take two or three days rest without specially paraphrasing the unfortunate official and indulging in ridiculous gush.

THE PEAK CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in this edifice was held yesterday afternoon in the library of St. Paul's College, for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of accounts and electing a fresh board. Bishop Burdon, the manager, presided, and several directors, spiritual and otherwise, were present.

The Secretary (Reverend W. Jennings) read the report. It stated that the board had tumbled to a much better rack than making annual calls of \$5 on the shareholders, by allowing them to give what they liked, and calling in an offering. Over \$500 had been raised in this way. If the donation of the Church Missionary Society were included, The Bishop had personally conducted most of the summer Sunday evening services, being the best draw, and he (Mr. Jennings) had also done several turns. Mr. Bondfield had had a short run with different doctrines, assisted by Dr. Chalmers, but the amount of the receipts seemed to be losing its attraction, the directors feared, or else the superior fashionableness of the Cathedral took the paying people away.

It was the latter, then, the washing away of the Treasury was a judgment, and it was hoped would be looked upon as such by the dwellers in high places, who forsake the strait and narrow concrete path which had been laid down to the church door, at a cost of \$125, for the aggrandisement of their own vanity, and the detriment, as stated, of the collections. A new set of properties, including benches and a harmonium, had better be got, instead of any dividend being paid out of the surplus of \$92, after which they had hopes of being able to vote a satisfactory interim dividend.

The report was adopted, and the Revs. W. Jennings and G. H. Bondfield, Messrs. Brodribb, Palmer, and Mitchell were elected as a new Board, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COAL MINES AT HONGAY.

(By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It has been known for generations that Kwong-ye, one of the outlying provinces of the ancient kingdom of Tonquin adjoining China, was rich in carboniferous and other mineral deposits. No attempt, it appears, was ever made to prospect the range of country believed from its geological formation to contain the richest and most accessible mines until after Tonquin's sham royalty had ceased to exist and the French Government, making the death of Henri Rivière its *casus belli*, commenced to draw Annam into the meshes of a paternal Protectorate, which finally resulted, after the death of the Emperor Tu Duc, in the bombardment of Hue by Admiral Courbet and the Treaties of 1884 and 1884, arranged by Dr. Harmand and M. Patenôtre respectively, as plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, with the Annamite high authorities. Recognising the importance of a local coal supply for the fleet of war vessels stationed in Haiphong Bay, during the operations in the interior against the Tonquinese and their Black Flag allies, the French authorities made some feeble attempts to prospect and utilise the coal deposits in the immediate vicinity, and preliminary operations on a minor scale were eventually commenced both at Hongay and at Kébaou. A few small galleries were opened, but the working was never allowed to proceed beyond the initial stage, and after a few months' superficial digging with professed results the project was practically abandoned so far as the Government was concerned, and left to private enterprise to carry out.

In February, 1884, Monsieur Bavier-Chauffour left France for Tonquin as the representative of a syndicate of Paris capitalists to investigate the commercial and industrial prospects of the Republic's latest colonial acquisition. Accompanied by a skilled engineer, this gentleman, undergoing great privations and fatigue, and in face of many dangers—the place swarmed with pirates—succeeded in carefully exploring a large portion of the basin of Haiphong Bay, and in satisfying himself that the reports as to the mineral wealth of the locality had not been exaggerated. He then entered into negotiations with the Annamite Government, and terms were eventually arranged by which, in consideration of payment of the sum of \$100,000, the energetic explorer was granted an almost unrestricted concession of the territories of Hongay and Kébaou. The customary legal formalities were gone through, but further operations were suddenly suspended by the action of Monsieur G. Lemaire, Minister at Hue, who, under instructions from the French Government, owing to the influence of the Radical press in Paris, refused to recognise the agreement entered into by M. Bavier-Chauffour with the Annamite authorities. It is not within the scope of this article to describe the dead-lock caused by this arbitrary decision, nor to follow the negotiations which ensued; suffice it to say that perseverance carried the day, and the late Monsieur Paul Bert, when Resident-General of Tonquin, doubtless to avoid the unpleasant complications and *exposé* threatened by an action in the law courts, amicably arranged matters by admitting the validity of the concession, except as regards Kébaou, which was to revert to the French Government. Although Paul Bert, before signing the agreement, was fully cognisant of the conditions, his success after inquiry recognised their justice, and they were duly confirmed. Since then the French authorities have loyally supported an undertaking which they now recognise as strongly calculated to lay the foundation of a long era of prosperity for Tonquin.

Prior to the recognition of the concession by the Government of the Republic, M. Bavier-Chauffour came to Hongkong to make the requisite financial arrangements to enable him to establish his claims and afterwards to place the proposed undertaking on a solid commercial basis. The project commended itself to the enterprise of the Hon. C. P. Chater, who, Mr. G. L. Morrison, of Shanghai, a well-known civil engineer, to Hongay to prospect and report on the concession. On the strength of Mr. Morrison's report active measures were at once adopted, and in due course the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin, a joint-stock company with a capital of four million francs, divided into eight thousand shares of 500 francs each, came into existence. The history of this Company is too well known for me to dwell on it here, especially in view of the comprehensive statements regarding its progress and prospects officially made at the meeting of shareholders held on May 31st; but an independent report of the progress of the Company's operations has yet been done in the way of actual mining, which would be reasonable to expect it—, but steps in that direction will have to be taken before the Company is in a position to supply consumers with reliable coal in any large quantities. Shafts must be sunk and proper mining carried out on a recognised system and this will be at once done when Monsieur Bavier has decided where to commence underground working. How far these veins go down it is impossible to say, but it is positively certain that those in Hongay extend under the bed of the sea to the small islands opposite, which are purely carboniferous deposits. In point of fact, the situation is correctly summed up when I say that the coal supply in these concessions is practically inexhaustible. The coal already produced is mere surface stuff that gives no reliable indication of the real quality of the deposits. And yet it shows an analysis very closely resembling the Cardiff product, and I have seen it most satisfactorily tested in the furnace. On board a French gunboat and in the Company's steam launch *Fanny* excellent results as a steaming coal were obtained—I was present at repeated experiments on the latter vessel—but I am bound to say that when tried on board the *Chatter*, only a qualified success was obtained. There was a difficulty in getting up steam and a still further difficulty in keeping it up to "concert pitch" at the indicated pressure. The cause for this, according to experts, was a lack of volatile matter or gas, which defect one would reasonably expect to find in fuel dug from the surface of the earth. However, even this trial was very far from being unsatisfactory. It demonstrated plainly enough that even the surface coal would produce steam, and finally set at rest all doubts as to the quality of the eventual products of these mines. I need not enter here into the question of revenue that may be realised by the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other similar matters of detail, as they have been dealt with by Monsieur Bavier, the Company's engineer-in-chief, in his very able and business-like report, which I thoroughly endorse. Nor is it my business to advise or suggest to the management which mines they should at once take in hand and which they should set aside for future operations. The Directors are practical men, who have no doubt fully recognised the impracticability of working the whole of this gigantic concession at one time, and have arranged accordingly.

An impression seems to have gained ground that many months must elapse before the Company's coal can be ready for the market. In my opinion such a belief has but a sorry foundation. Time will, of course, be required to get the machinery in working order, the railway laid down, the wharf and other necessary buildings constructed, etc., but all these arrangements need but occupy a very few months, and in the meantime thousands of tons of serviceable coal, even with existing appliances, can be readily produced from such mines as the "Chatter" and "Marguerite." But successful mining is not the work of a day, nor a month, nor a year. It requires time, patience, perseverance, skill, and money. All these are available in the working of the concessions owned by the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin, a wide and valuable field is open for exploration and treatment, and one of the best markets in the world is near at hand for ready disposal of the products.

And now my present task is completed. I have still a lot more to say regarding the Bay of Haiphong and the charming country in its vicinity, but that has to be reserved for another opportunity. And meanwhile the foregoing hastily written statements and comments may be widely accepted as the truth about the coal mines at Hongay.

THE MATCH-MAKING STORK.

(Translated from the Chinese specially for the *North-China Daily News*.)

Chiao Chih-yuen was born in Ch'eng-tai, Szechuan, but was settled in Kiangsu with his family, where he pursued his studies. For services in the field during an insurrection, he was rewarded with the post of Assistant Magistrate in the district of Yang-chow, in which position his upright character and his general comment: "No accumulation of judicial cases occurred during his term of office; as each was disposed of as it came before him, and his severity with robbers and other thieves put a stop to the doings of such people." His integrity

stood. Active operations, and very properly, have been confined to prospecting and experimental surface working, but nevertheless a very great deal of practically valuable work has been accomplished, for which much credit is due to those in charge. In the Hongay concession I personally inspected about twenty openings and galleries in the face of the hill, all of which have either been connected or are in course of being joined by a line of the Decauville railway. These galleries are driven straight into the hill-side and it must be admitted that the workman-ship is solid and substantial, leaving nothing to be desired. In all these openings coal is abundant and to all appearance of good quality, but of course that is a point that can only be settled by practical tests in the furnace. In the "Mathilde" and "Marianne" galleries the exposed seams are 6 and 5 metres respectively, in the "Mody"—named after our fellow-colonist, the worthy proprietor of Luxey Lodge—4 metres, and in the "Chatter," which is in my opinion the best of all, the measurement is 5 metres, or about 18 feet. The coal from this seam is exceedingly hard, and although I have not seen any specimen, I am thoroughly convinced that it will turn out a first class fuel for all purposes. The "Marguerite" mine in this district is simply an immense hill of coal about fifty feet in height, from which a large supply can at once be obtained without difficulty, no shafts being necessary for the present. Another mine, called the "Chatter," has not yet been fully opened out, but as one vein of about 15 metres has been exposed, there can be little doubt as to its richness. I have only detailed a few of the many deposits already prospected and situated in this concession, but their value may be imagined from the fact that 12 veins existing in Haiphong give a face of coal 12 metres thick in the region fairly good roadways run round the brow of the hill, and at almost every step indications of coal are plainly visible.

In the Haiphong concession, at a distance of perhaps a mile from the sea—at this landing stage the water is very shallow, but the coal would be conveyed by rail to the Hongay wharf—are the mines named "Fanny," "Lapraik," and "Bell-Irving" respectively. The gallery in the first named is 35 metres in length, and the face of coal exposed is 6 metres. The gallery of the "Lapraik" is 40, and that of the "Bell-Irving" 30 metres long. All these so-called mines are within a couple of hundred yards of each other, the galleries running direct into the side of the mountain, which is, in fact, one huge coal deposit of an extent that can only be guessed at. Work at this place, as at Hongay, is carried on under the supervision of French overseers, and although the coolie-labour does not reach a high standard, there has indeed been but little room for fault-finding.

Of the Campha district but little is known so far. Prospecting has been, and is still being energetically carried on, and three openings have been made, one of which shows a face of coal measuring 6 metres. Doubtless the deposits here are equally as rich as in Hongay and Haiphong. As I have already stated, nothing has yet been done in the way of actual mining, which would be reasonable to expect it—, but steps in that direction will have to be taken before the Company is in a position to supply consumers with reliable coal in any large quantities. Shafts must be sunk and proper mining carried out on a recognised system and this will be at once done when Monsieur Bavier has decided where to commence underground working. How far these veins go down it is impossible to say, but it is positively certain that those in Hongay extend under the bed of the sea to the small islands opposite, which are purely carboniferous deposits. In point of fact, the situation is correctly summed up when I say that the coal supply in these concessions is practically inexhaustible. The coal already produced is mere surface stuff that gives no reliable indication of the real quality of the deposits. And yet it shows an analysis very closely resembling the Cardiff product, and I have seen it most satisfactorily tested in the furnace. On board a French gunboat and in the Company's steam launch *Fanny* excellent results as a steaming coal were obtained—I was present at repeated experiments on the latter vessel—but I am bound to say that when tried on board the *Chatter*, only a qualified success was obtained. There was a difficulty in getting up steam and a still further difficulty in keeping it up to "concert pitch" at the indicated pressure. The cause for this, according to experts, was a lack of volatile matter or gas, which defect one would reasonably expect to find in fuel dug from the surface of the earth. However, even this trial was very far from being unsatisfactory. It demonstrated plainly enough that even the surface coal would produce steam, and finally set at rest all doubts as to the quality of the eventual products of these mines. I need not enter here into the question of revenue that may be realised by the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other similar matters of detail, as they have been dealt with by Monsieur Bavier, the Company's engineer-in-chief, in his very able and business-like report, which I thoroughly endorse. Nor is it my business to advise or suggest to the management which mines they should at once take in hand and which they should set aside for future operations. The Directors are practical men, who have no doubt fully recognised the impracticability of working the whole of this gigantic concession at one time, and have arranged accordingly.

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advancing to meet them. The occupants were of the most alluring beauty, and seemed vaguely familiar to him. Heating time with their hands on the side of the boat, they chanted the following lines:—

"In days long gone, we said adieu
To thee on mountains high;
To-day we meet again,
In fragrant fields close by.
Our thoughts do dwell on thee,
And days do months do dwell;
And thy day may not be seen,
Between our dreams and mountain green,
Our thoughts to thee will fly."

The memory of the youth seemed stirred at their weird voices (all on his ear, and as he beckoned, he made a movement towards them. He looked towards Hsiao-yi who sat silent. "What would you do?" she presently asked. "With me you have set forth, and with me you must remain; and if the greatest joys of the world you would obtain, you must follow me." When they reached the shore a fish-shaped chariot, and a horse held by a groom, were awaiting them. The lady entered the chariot and the youth followed on horse-back. Proceeding thus for several miles, and passing through glades of bamboo and rare trees, they reached a rough and mighty river whose opposite shore was beyond the eye. The youth thought that here their journey must cease, for no boat, on which they might embark, was visible, when suddenly the boat which they before had used appeared and advanced towards them with great speed. The youth expressed his astonishment that though sails and oars were complete, no one was on board. Hsiao-yi informed him that this was the "thousand-li boat" of Chu Ching-chih, which could make its way against wind and stream with the speed of an arrow. It was propelled by two wheels which revolved when touched. Entering the boat, they gradually rose twelve widths of cloth, rose gradually of itself. Away they sailed and in a little while the embattled walls of a city came into view. The lady pointing said: "Yonder lies the city of Icy Jade, which Li O-hua governs. She is now absent on worldly affairs, and has entrusted her city to my care. I bring you here that when you return to the world you may recognise a face which is connected with your destiny." They entered the city, the streets of which were clean and in good order. All doors were open and outside the different houses were tables spread with sacrificial viands and incense, and all preparations attended to the reception of an eminent personage were apparent, which Hsiao-yi informed him were made to do him honour. In the south-east of the city rose a towering building like the residence of a prince, which was called the "Palace of Clustering Pearls," into which Hsiao-yi led her companion. Countless female attendants were ranked on either side as they entered, and pressed forward with respectful enquiries when they were seated. A repast was prepared, and Hsiao-yi and the scholar pledged each other in wine from precious cups in greatest delight. On the wall hung a picture of a face of ravishing beauty, which Hsiao-yi told the lady was the likeness of his future bride, and cautioned him to study it, as he gave a history of his adventures, and what he believed. "If," they said, "you have been among the fairies, you must have acquired some mysterious arts or the power of changing your form; or at least have brought back some precious token to convince us of the truth of your story." But the scholar could not satisfy them—for even his clothes were the same he had worn when he disappeared—and they regarded his stories as the utterances of a dreamer, till finally he grew doubtful himself. Still his scholarly attainments had become very great, and in composition and poetry he had no need to exert himself. In the spring he took his first literary degree, and in the following year became Master of Arts. Different ladies now sought to unite their daughters to him in marriage, but he rejected all overtures. "My destiny," he would say, "has long since been settled. Li O-hua is to be my bride, and I am already pledged to her. The fairies will not deceive me." In the spring following the attainment of his second degree, he set out for Peking to go up for the third, but while journeying through Shantung, his cart was overturned and his arm seriously hurt, which compelled him to stay at an inn where, vexed and disappointed, he confined himself to his room. One evening an official travelling with his family applied for lodging for the night. The landlord was pressed for room to accommodate so large a party as this was, and as the scholar occupied the best room and he did not like to ask him to vacate it, he was discussing the question with his servant, when he was overheard by the scholar, who made light of so small a matter, as he considered it, and changed his quarters to a room opposite, separated from it by a small open space. In the morning when he stepped forth his gaze was transfixed, when, in the females who issued from his late room, he saw the same forms and features of the maids who had sung so weirdly to him in Fairy-land. The scholar recognised the features of Li O-hua in the daughter of the official who was being conducted to her carriage, surrounded by her maids. The bystanders were enraptured at her beauty, and exclaimed, "How can such charms belong to a mortal?" Greatly disturbed, the scholar made enquiries secretly, and learnt that her surname was Sun, and that she came of an influential family of Lu Ch'ing, and was now proceeding to Peking with her father, who was an Imperial Censor.

Recovering at length, the scholar made his way with all haste to the capital and took his degree, after which he despatched a suitable negotiator to the Censor asking for his daughter in marriage. The Censor, not approving of the offer, declined, with the excuse that she was already betrothed. Deeply affected, the scholar lost all interest in life, and his health and spirits failed him. His old pursuits no longer gave him pleasure, and he shunned the convivial unions of his companions, who knowing his trouble, sought to make him forget it. At length one day he was induced to accompany them on an excursion to a temple. He was here accosted by an old gentleman clad in fur and wearing a yellow coloured cap, whose easy manner bespoke him a person of consequence. "Learned Sir," said he, addressing the scholar, "why this gloomy and unsatisfied appearance?" and pointing to a stork which was near the pavilion in the grounds of the temple, continued: "If you would be united to your betrothed, despatch yonder stork as your messenger and you will not fail to attain your desire." "If," replied the scholar, agitated at hearing these words, "you, Sir, who are acquainted with the occult learning, and know the story of my past, will assist me, my gratitude shall never cease." "Complie with a piece of jade you possess in writing," said the stranger. The scholar, taking a pen, wrote a verse of twenty-eight words:

"My memory still lingers on thee, Hsiao-yi, as when in the Palace of Clustering Pearls we stood together, wrapped in mist and many coloured clouds. But why should I seek things of this world?"

In the life of Buddha I shall forget thee," which with the jade the stranger fastened around the neck of the stork, and charged it to be faithful to its trust. The stork gave a cry of assent, stretched its wings, and soon disappeared in the heavens. In a short time it returned, but no longer was the jade around its neck; but fastened to one of its feet was a handkerchief, wrapped in which was a box containing a gold hair-pin, a "true lovers' knot," and the following lines:—

"If again your negotiator you despatch, your fiery feelings will be calmed; and as the chambers of the clouds never grow old, so shall your joys be endless." Great was the astonishment when this was read, and the scholar again sending to the Censor, his suit was favorably received, and thus the stork became the match-maker. The bride's name was Hsiao-yi, and she was called the Fairy of the Barge. From her birth she had been able to talk, and her great wisdom and brilliant parts had caused her to be considered the incarnation of a fairy.

"The 'true lovers' knot' of the Chinese is a succession of loops which part when the ends are pulled. They seem to show a more practical knowledge of 'true love' than some western nations—/Trans.

BETWEEN THE MILL STONES IN CHINA.

There is a saying about being "ground between the upper and the nether millstones," which strikes one as peculiarly applicable to the Chinese people.

Custom in this land is law; not to know and observe the traditions of a village or neighbourhood is almost a mortal sin. Any attempt to break away from these and exercise one's individual preference is to court the abuse and oppression of one's neighbours, and possibly of one's kindred.

In foreign lands funerals may be expensive, in China the burial of a parent often costs the savings of a lifetime. The writer knows of one instance where the sons sold four fifths of the land they cultivated, besides mortgaging the homestead, in order to provide a fitting burial for their father. This is an extreme case, but other instances illustrating the Chinese love for displaying filial piety or acquiring a reputation for it, are not wanting. We cannot recall a single instance where the funeral expenses of parents were not out of all proportion to the means of the family.

The same tendency to extravagance is noted in the case of marriages. An unwritten but unchangeable law prescribes certain presents to be made, guests to be invited, how the bride shall be brought home; the feast, &c. This is one of the millstones—bondage to custom.

The other is usury. The wise man says: "The destruction of the poor is their poverty, &c., that the less a man has the more difficult for him to get any thing, and the greater chance of his losing whatever he may have." The richest governments in the world can borrow money with ease at three per cent. per annum. The poor Chinese labourer pays the same amount per month, and thinks himself fortunate to have got the money at all. Often the usury is at a higher rate. One per cent. a day is sometimes charged. At other times the borrower pays ten per cent. for a few days, for a month, or less.

Few have any idea of the extent to which the Chinese run in debt. Fewer still know what this load of debt means.

In Kalgan it is common for the farmers to sell themselves short of grain in the fall, and buy the following spring. Having nothing to pay with, they contract to pay for the grain between the time they buy and the time they pay, plus interest on this sum at three to five per cent. each month. In Europe and America pawnbroking establishments are common everywhere, particularly in the larger cities, but such business is hardly regarded as reputable, while to be known as visiting the sign of the three balls calls forth expressions of contempt or pity. In China this too is different. No firms are more "solid" or more respected than the great pawn-broking establishments; and as to the numbers who frequent them, it is safe to say that first or last the majority of the people are their patrons. Such a statement may seem large. Take a single fact. We knew a city of not more than 70,000 inhabitants in which there have been for years some three or four small pawnshops. Last year another firm came in, and possessing a large capital, built great warehouses. Five months after they opened their doors they had issued over seventy thousand pawn tickets. Since then the same rush of business has continued. They are erecting new buildings in which to store the goods received in pawn; yet these are coming in so fast that the new buildings cannot be erected in time to receive them. Then look at the articles put in pawn. In the open courtyard they had stacked up thousands of boxes, left of course by the farmers. Of the 70,000 persons who had pawned articles at this shop, the majority came from outside the city. But, when it is remembered that there were three or more pawnshops doing a flourishing business at the same time, we come to realize the extent of the traffic, and, as an index of poverty, how widespread and severe it is among the lower classes. Thirty-six per cent. the interest charged by this firm per annum. All articles are to be redeemed within two years or forfeited. In good years eighty per cent. of these articles are redeemed. But in bad years, the number of articles redeemed is sometimes less than one-half.—Chinese Times.

THEIR COMMON NAMES.

Aqua fortis is nitric acid.
Aqua regia is nitro-muriatic acid.
Blue vitriol is sulphate of copper.
Cream of tartar is bitartrate potassium.
Calomel is chloride of mercury.
Chalk is carbonate of calcium.
Salt of tartar is carbonate of potassium.
Caustic potassa is hydrate potassium.
Chloroform is chloride of formyle.
Common salt is chloride of sodium.
Copperas, or green vitriol, is sulphate of iron.
Corrosive sublimate is bi-chloride of mercury.
Dry alum is sulphate aluminum and potassium.
Epsom salts are sulphate of magnesia.
Echlops mineral is black sulphate of mercury.
Fire-damp is light carburetted hydrogen.
Galena is sulphide of lead.
Glauber's salt is sulphate of sodium.
Glucose is grape sugar.
Goulard water is basic acetate of lead.
Iron pyrites is bi-sulphide of iron.
Jeweller's putty is oxide of tin.
King's yellow is sulphide of arsenic.
Laughing gas is protoxide of nitrogen.
Lime is oxide of calcium.
Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver.
Mosaic gold is bi-sulphide of tin.
Muriate of lime is chloride of calcium.
Nitrate of saltpetre is nitrate of potash.
Oil of vitriol is sulphuric acid.
Potash is oxide of potassium.
Realgar is sulphide of arsenic.
Red lead is oxide of lead.
Rust of iron is oxide of iron.
Sal-ammoniac is muriate of ammonia.
Slacked lime is hydrate of calcium.
Soda is oxide of sodium.
Spirit of hartshorn is ammonia.
Spirit of salt is hydrochloride, or muriatic acid.
Succo, or plaster of Paris, is sulphate of lime.
Sugar of lead is acetate of lead.
Verdigris is basic acetate of copper.

Vermilion is sulphide of mercury.
Vinegar is acetic acid diluted.
Volatile alkali is ammonia.
Water is oxide of hydrogen.
White precipitate is ammoniated mercury.
White vitriol is sulphate of zinc.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILES, M.D., St. Antonbury, Bucks. "Any Chemist can supply it."—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Add.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14th June, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Remarks
Whitlock	22° 05'	113° 51'	30.05	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Nagasaki	32° 44'	128° 44'	30.04	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Shanghai	31° 12'	121° 29'	30.04	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Amoy	23° 42'	118° 08'	30.04	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Hongkong	22° 05'	113° 51'	30.05	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Haiphong	21° 03'	106° 03'	30.03	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Hollong	21° 03'	106° 03'	30.03	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Yokohama	35° 31'	139° 41'	30.01	51	51	W	1	0	0	0

15th June, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Remarks
Whitlock	22° 05'	113° 51'	30.05	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Nagasaki	32° 44'	128° 44'	30.04	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Shanghai	31° 12'	121° 29'	30.04	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Amoy	23° 42'	118° 08'	30.04	54	54	W	1	0	0	0
Hongkong	22° 05'	113° 51'	30.05	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Haiphong	21° 03'	106° 03'	30.03	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Hollong	21° 03'	106° 03'	30.03	51	51	W	1	0	0	0
Yokohama	35° 31'	139° 41'	30.01	51	51	W	1	0	0	0

The barometer has fallen in the 4th and 5th June, and 1. Lumen, probably owing to the approach of a typhoon from Formosa, apparently moving westward.

1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees, tenths and hundredths. 3.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4.—Direction of the wind to the right. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6.—State of the weather. A Blue sky, B. Detached clouds, C. Drizzling rain, F. Fog, G. Cloudy, H. Hail, I. Lightning, J. Overcast, K. Passing showers, L. Squally, M. Rain, N. Snow, O. Thunder, P. Visibility, Q. Dew, R. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths. W. DROPS.

Hongkong Observatory, 15th June, 1889.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

The following are to-day's meteorological readings, taken at the Observatory at 4 p.m.—

Barometer	30.05	W. Direction	S.W.
Wind Force	1	Temperature	54
Humidity	54	Weather	0

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Max. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

Thermometer—9 a.m.	50.25	Thermometer—9 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—12 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—12 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—3 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—3 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—6 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—6 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—9 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—9 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—12 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—12 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—3 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—3 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—6 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—6 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—9 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—9 p.m.	50.25
Thermometer—12 p.m.	50.25	Thermometer—12 p.m.	50.25

Today's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "AIRLIE."

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [744]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MERIONETHSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TOMORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889 [712]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—300 YARDS.

Ten Shots—Carbines allowed Three Shots extra.

Will take place next SATURDAY, the 22nd June, at 4 P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [58]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th July, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agent for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [745]

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. G. R. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 21st June, 1889, at 3 P.M., on the Premises.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 2 of Section E of Inland Lot No. 175, with the Dwelling House and premises erected thereon, known as No. 22, Elgin Street.

The premises are held for the residue of the unexpired portion of 999 years.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to

HOLMES & FRYNNE, Solicitors, or to G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [745]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [746]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted as a PARTNER my Brother SIMON G. APCAR; and my business will henceforth be carried on under the style of APCAR BROTHERS.

A. G. APCAR.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [747]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [728]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

H. & J. SAMPSON have commenced business as CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, and GENERAL BROKERS, and respectfully solicit the support of the Hongkong public. Plans, Estimates, Drawings, etc., promptly supplied, and all commissions will receive due attention. OFFICES—QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Opposite Ice House Street.) Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [698]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th inst., both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [737]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [695]

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN HENRY RICHARDSON DINSMORE, of Emly Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, intends to apply to His Excellency the GOVERNOR, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1862, for LETTERS PATENT for an Invention of Improvements in, and connected with, the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas from Coal.

And further Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor under the provisions of the Ordinance aforesaid has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June instant, at 11 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon for a Meeting of the Executive Council to consider the said application.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1889.

WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicant.

738]

NOTICE is hereby given that ROBERT SOUTHWORTH LAWRENCE, Gentleman, of No. 37, Preston Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, temporarily residing at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, England, an Inventor, intends to apply to His Excellency the GOVERNOR, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1862, for LETTERS PATENT for an Invention of Improvements in Carburetors or apparatus for enriching, or producing Gas.

And further Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor under the provisions of the Ordinance aforesaid has appointed TUESDAY, the 18th day of June instant, at 11 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon for a Meeting of the Executive Council to consider the said application.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1889.

WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicant.

739]

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be able to move into my New Offices until the end of the month.

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [740]

JOHN W. KINGHORN, CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, 13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery Inspected and supervised.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [694]

Intimations.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE on or before the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL\$100,000 IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$20 EACH.

First issue of 2,500 Shares, \$1 payable on application, \$1 on allotment, and the remainder as required.

THE Company invites applications for the above, the allotment of which will be left to Directors chosen by the present subscribers from applicants applying for \$1,000 or upwards of the Share Capital.

Full Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had from the Bankers, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CH

Intimations

DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22th August, 1882. [74]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [72]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES.
EMPIRE " ALE and STOUT,
ACINERHY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS.
INGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
COOKING STOVES, SCALES.
PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH.
ICYCLES and TRICYCLES.
JUVENILE VELOCIFEDE, HORSES and TRICYCLES.
ICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS.
ODA WATER MACHINERY.
EYEE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to,
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1882. [75]

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and

are prepared to supply the best quality of Extra Special
Cannisters at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Mr ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. "13

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.**

REGION PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1887. 1626

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of
1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue
Mafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the
Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which
may be consulted at any time by visitors from
the Far East.

Subscribers to this Journal may have their
letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose

services will be placed at the disposal of all
 Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
 CANTON, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent
 upon contributions for the year 1888 has
 been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the
 Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board,
 N. J. EDE,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1880. [472]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at
Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East No.
35. 'Good accommodation for Families and
single parties.' Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence
Office, Queen's Road East, No. 155.
Information given of Situations offered and of
suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A person to reside in a central
position. Offers to be sent, please, to a central
position. Hongkong, 17th April, 1880. [559]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANKS SHARR, at the Press of the "HONGKONG FREE PRESS," No. 155, Queen's Road East.